

have entered Givell, which the French set on fire, after blowing up the railway bridge across the Vardar. It adds:

"Gen. Sarraill's army (French) was thrown back from the Dolran-Givell line upon the Greek frontier. It must be stated that the French troops fought much more bravely than the British."

"In the ten days' operations, which history will tell the operations on the Vardar and Karas, our troops were opposed by 7,000 French and 75,000 British, with 400 field guns, 132 mountain guns and 80 heavy howitzers. ATHENS, Dec. 15.—Official despatches to the War Office today reported a lull in the battle along the Serbia-Greek border and declared that no large force of Bulgars had yet crossed the Greek frontier. Small scouting parties that advanced over the border in pursuit of the allies immediately withdrew."

In making public these despatches officials did not state at what time they were filed. It is possible that press reports of a Bulgar invasion may be borne out in later War Office advices."

The main body of expeditionary forces has retreated further toward Salonica. Scarcely more than a division (15,000 men) of Anglo-French troops remained in the trenches prepared just inside the Greek border to oppose an advance by Bulgarians or Testons."

Reports of the invasion of Greece by Bulgarian troops came from Salonica. One despatch said Bulgarians troops had pressed southward across the border from Monastir. Other reports said the Bulgarians had crossed south of Givell, near Maydella."

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The latest information obtainable by the Havas correspondent at Athens was that the allied front extended as far as Kukuk, in Greece, about twenty-five miles north of Salonica."

It is said the German and Bulgarian forces in the Givell section consist of nine divisions, three German and six Bulgarian."

Greek troops in Macedonia have been ordered to avoid all contact with foreign troops."

The assertion made in an official Bulgarian communication that the Franco-British line had been cut is not borne out by the correspondent of the Temps, who says: "Efforts to envelop or cut our lines altogether failed."

SALONICA (via Paris), Dec. 15.—An eye witness reports that the retirement of the French to Greece was conducted with great skill. All the wounded were brought in except a few who could not be moved. The guns were piled on trains of freight cars, on which the last remaining inhabitants of the evacuated towns departed, their belongings scattered among the guns or heaped on top of the cars. The city of Givell was destroyed."

**GRENADE FIGHTING IN THE ARTOIS DISTRICT**

French Shells Explode a German Munitions Depot Near Tracy-le-Val.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The official report on the progress of hostilities given out by the French War Office this afternoon reads as follows:

"Last night there was fighting with hand grenades in the Artois district and in the sectors of Roubaix and of the Chantelle Farm. Between the Oise and the Aisne heavy French shells caused the explosion of a depot of German munitions at a point to the north of Valenciennes. In the region of Tracy-le-Val, at Ban-de-Sap, French batteries directed their fire against certain of the enemy's war men who were endeavoring to repair the trenches shattered by our bombardment of yesterday."

**BOMB AT ROEBLING PLANT?**

Trenton Hears Another Missile Has Been Found in Factory.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—Although the police of this city and the officials of the John A. Roebling Sons Company claim to know nothing of the finding of a bomb at the works last Thursday night, there is a report here that such was the case, and that the guard at the plant has been doubled since that night.

The police will not admit they have seen the bomb, nor will they admit they have been investigating.

**BREAKING THE NEWS.**

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

A young man—an only son—married against the wishes of his parents a short time afterward, in telling a friend how to break the news to them, he said: "Start off by telling them that I am dead, and then gently work up to the wedding."

**For Constipation**

**EX-LAX**

The Delicious Laxative Chocolate. Ex-Lax relieves constipation, regulates the stomach and bowels, stimulates the liver and promotes digestion. Good for young and old. 10c, 25c and 50c, at all druggists.

**BELL-ANS**

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

## FRENCH PEOPLE'S REPLY TO HOLLWEG, MORE WAR FUNDS

All Classes in Every City Flocking to Subscribe to a New Loan.

BIG LOANS IN GERMANY.

Secretary of Imperial Treasury Says Allies Must Bear Blame if War Goes On.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The people of France were today answering the statement of the German Chancellor that proposals for peace must come from the allies. Thousands of men and women from all classes were flocking to subscribe to the new loan to continue the war.

This was the closing day for subscriptions. Long lines formed outside the post offices and the shops of the tobaccoists, where subscriptions were being received in Paris. There was every indication that the loan would prove a great success.

Other cities reported similar scenes. Subscriptions were being taken in all French colonies and in foreign countries.

Government officials refused to estimate the sum raised but pointed out that it had been unnecessary to extend the time limit for the closing of subscriptions.

BERLIN (via London), Dec. 15.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, in his speech in the Reichstag in support of the bill for a supplementary war credit of 10,000,000,000 marks (\$2,500,000,000) denied assertions made by newspapers in foreign countries that the success of the German war loans was fictitious and made possible only by the loans of subscribers, through the war credit banks. He stated that the total loans by these institutions was 1,000,000,000 marks (\$400,000,000) as compared with over 25,000,000,000 marks (\$6,250,000,000) in subscriptions.

Referring to his estimate in August that the total cost of the war to all the belligerents was almost 300,000,000 marks daily, Dr. Helfferich said that this amount could now be estimated at from 320,000,000 to 330,000,000 marks. This would make a yearly cost of almost 120,000,000 marks, he said—an amount equal to half the total valuation of the public and private wealth of France before the war. He said that almost two-thirds of this expenditure was shouldered by the Entente Allies and a little over one-third by Germany and her allies.

Germany, he declared, had drawn her funds almost exclusively from home sources, while her opponents had been forced to tap sources abroad, particularly the United States. Another, he said, was that the conditions of each successive German loan improved, the issue price of the 5 percent type having been 97-1/2, 98-1/2 and 99 for the three loans, and the subscriptions respectively 4,500,000, 6,000,000 and 9,000,000 marks, and 12,500,000,000 marks. He asserted that the conditions of the loans in Germany were had grown progressively worse.

Responsibility for continuance of the war must rest with the allies, Dr. Helfferich told the Reichstag. "We stand like rocks in the soil of our country," he said, "and on the columns of the British Empire are written in glowing letters the same words as on Bismarck's palace."

"Responsibility for the blood which will flow from now on, for the misery which comes upon the world, for the danger to which civilization is exposed, falls not upon Germany, but upon those who cannot resolve to draw the conclusion from Germany's military successes, which nobody can any more dispute. The responsibility falls upon those who in foolish criminal allusion still speak of Germany's annihilation and pavilion and of winning a war of exhaustion."

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Forty-one Socialists in the German Reichstag are opposed to approving the new war credit of \$2,500,000,000 asked by the Government, according to an Amsterdam despatch today. The Government, however, claims 65 Socialist votes for the measure.

**BRITISH REPULSE ATTACKS OF TURKS**

Base at Kut-el-Amara Was Shelled for Three Days, Says Gen. Townshend.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Turkish forces in Mesopotamia shelled the British base at Kut-el-Amara for three days and then delivered two attacks, both of which were repulsed, Gen. Townshend reported today.

CONSTANTINOPLE (via London), Dec. 15.—The Turkish War Office today gave out the following statement concerning the progress of hostilities: "Iraq Front (in Mesopotamia).—The activity of the enemy's artillery near Kut-el-Amara daily is decreasing, owing to our violent counter fire. As a consequence of successful attacks our troops have approached closely to the enemy's main positions."

"Dardanelles Front.—Our artillery successfully bombarded the enemy's positions near Anafarta, and hostile ships near Komle Liman, compelling the vessels to withdraw."

"Monday there was violent bomb fighting against our trenches in the center. Our artillery successfully shelled the enemy artillery positions and destroyed a block house and two bridges across the Kereviz Dagh."

## White Overcoats and Caps Given German Troops To Conceal Their Movements in Russian Snows



SQUAD OF GERMAN INFANTRYMEN in their NEW SNOW UNIFORM. (INTERNATIONAL PRESS EXCHANGE...)

## NO PEACE UNTIL BELGIUM IS PAID, THE ALLIES INSIST

British Agent Also Quoted as Declaring for Indemnity for the Serbians.

British agents in New York, said to be acting under orders from the British Government, have given out copies of a cipher message from an official in the British War Staff, indicating the main terms of peace that will be demanded by the allies if they are victorious. The message reads:

"One of the main points in the allies' peace terms is that no account will be taken of the German mercantile marine flag permitted to be seen upon the high seas until full indemnification has been paid. The allies have the power to do this and mean to use it to the full extent."

These officers are authority for the statement that even if Germany were able utterly to crush France and Russia, they could never overcome the British fleet, and it is that superiority which ultimately must drive Germany to sue for peace.

No amount of indemnity is mentioned, but the British agents declare the allies will demand complete indemnification of Belgium and Serbia, together with large payments toward their own war debts.

Germany's mercantile marine is second only to Great Britain's, more than 100,000,000 worth of German vessels being tied up in American ports alone. Without her overseas commerce, which now is stifled by the British fleet, the British agents say, Germany can never recoup her war losses.

**BRIBE ASKED FOR R. C. WOOD, SAYS COMPANY'S PRESIDENT**

(Continued from First Page.)

Mr. Updegraff. "He stated that if he gave Wood the money the award would be made to the Union Switch and Signal Company. Johnson was very indignant at our refusal. I was elected President of the company, to succeed Col. Prout and J. W. Seaman succeeded me as Vice President."

Q. Had your company any other dealings with Robert C. Wood?

A. Yes. In the Kansas City, Clay County and St. Joseph contract. About May 1, 1914, we received a request from Sidney G. Johnson to pay \$1500 to Robert C. Wood for his services in connection with that contract. After some inquiry we sent the check.

Mr. Updegraff produced a letter written on the Union Switch and Signal Company's paper from New York, dated April 30, 1914, addressed to the treasurer of the company, saying:

"Please have a voucher made up for Mr. Robert C. Wood for special representing services. This in pursuance of an arrangement approved by Col. Prout. I would be glad to have the check reach this office Monday morning. The writer will advise you later as to which account this item shall apply."

This was signed Sidney G. Johnson. There was on the letter a memorandum in pencil: "Charge agent's expenses. J. H. Johnson, Sec. & Treas."

Q. I see here an endorsement, "R. C. Wood received \$1500—11-14. R. C. Wood, Jr." What does that mean?

A. I don't know. I don't recognize the writing.

Attached to the letter was Voucher #2742 of the Union Switch and Signal Company, reading:

"\$1500. Pay to Robert C. Wood for services rendered May 4, 1914. Examined, approved, correct and recorded. W. M. Ebberts, chief accountant."

**WOOD'S ENDORSEMENT ON CHECK.**

Also attached was the cancelled check No. 702 of the Union Switch & Signal Company, Swissvale, Pa., May 6, 1914, on the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh, in favor of Robert C. Wood for \$1500, signed W. B. Updegraff, President. Indorsements showed that the check had been deposited by Robert C. Wood in the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey. It also bore a memorandum above Mr. Wood's indorsement: "For special services, \$1500."

This check was paid by you to Robert C. Wood in accordance with the voucher," asked Counsel Lewis.

"It was," said Mr. Updegraff. When asked for the address of the directors who debated Johnson's proposition to pay \$5,000 to Commissioner Robert C. Wood he gave them as follows:

Henry D. Prout, Nutley, N. J.; John R. McCune, President of the Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.; M. S. Rosenwald, merchant, Grand Boulevard, Chicago; Thomas Rodd, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Lines, Pittsburgh.

Senator Thompson announced a recess for an hour and a half at the conclusion of Mr. Updegraff's testimony. During a part of this time Mr. Updegraff and Paul D. Cravath were closeted with the Committee in a private conference.

In view of the testimony of Mr. Updegraff, the following dates are interesting:

May 6, 1914, Robert Colgate Wood receives \$1500 for "special services" from the Union Switch & Signal Company, through his friend, Sidney G. Johnson.

May 15, 1914, Robert Colgate Wood appointed Public Service Commissioner.

May 29, 1914, he is sworn in.

Early July, 1914, Commissioner Wood asks for and gets control of the Centre Street loop switch contract, on which the Public Service Commission is debarred, 2 and 2.

July 7, 1914, Sidney G. Johnson asks the Union Switch & Signal Company for \$5,000 for the alleged purpose of giving it to Commissioner Wood and getting the contract.

July 15, 1914, Union Switch & Signal Company dismisses Sidney G. Johnson and reappoints Prout, who favors his proposition.

August, 1914, Johnson goes with the General Railway Signal Company. December, 1914, the General Railway Signal Company gets the Fourth Avenue subway switch and signal contract, after the original specifications had been changed.

President William W. Salmon of the General Railway Equipment Company, which has employed Sidney G. Johnson since last fall, heard the testimony of Mr. Updegraff.

"I am very sorry for Johnson," said Mr. Salmon; "am very fond of him and he is a fine young fellow. After hearing Mr. Updegraff's story I can understand why he has not been in a hurry to appear as a witness. This was the first time I heard of the \$5,000 bribe story. He told us that he had resigned from the Union Switch and Signal Company, but not why, and it is our policy not to encourage men to tell about their former employers—a dog that will fetch a bone will carry a bone."

**ITEMS FOR INVESTORS.**

Union Bag and Paper Company has made satisfactory disposition of several of its Canadian properties which have not been paying their way. Development of water power and changes are expected to result in benefits to the company.

W. R. Grace & Co. buys Southern Pacific 110,800 shares of Pacific Mail at a possible maximum of \$12.50, minority stockholders to receive the same offer.

N. Y. Central regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 cents, payable Feb. 1 to record of Jan. 5.

N. Y. Oklahoma Oil Company—Regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 cents, payable Dec. 27; also 4 1/2 cents to cover accumulated dividends on preferred for past three quarters of 1918.

## WALL STREET

Buying at the opening absorbed scattered selling in considerable volume and later quotations showed advances. New York Central sold at 105 7/8, a new high record for year. Mercantile Marine preferred certificates were active, rising 3-1/4 points to 77-1/4. Baldwin Locomotive gained 1-1/2 to 117-3/4 and United States Steel 1-4 to 87; Texas Oil 5 to 39. Increase of activity in Anglo-French bonds, which declined to 94-1/2 on large sales, put a damper on the recovery in the stock market and prices sagged off from 1 to 2 points in second hour.

Market was dull in first hour of afternoon, with trading confined to a few specialties. Marine preferred and oil stocks were active and strong. Texas Oil sold at 233-1/2, up 5-1/2 points.

Trading in afternoon was active in specialties. Texas Oil advanced to 235-1/4 and Mexican Petroleum to 100-1/2 was up 7-3/8. Studebaker, at 177-1/2, gained 5, and California Petroleum issues gained 5 points on very active buying. Marine preferred sold off at the close to 73.

**Closing Quotations.**

With last change from previous closing.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Change.
Admiral	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Alcoa	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Can.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Express	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Ice	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Lumber	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Oil	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Steel	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Sugar	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. T. & P.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Tobacco	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Trust	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Water	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Wire	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Iron	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Copper	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Lead	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Tin	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Silver	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Gold	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Platinum	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Palladium	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Nickel	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Cobalt	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Manganese	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Zinc Oxide	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Lead Oxide	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Tin Oxide	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Silver Oxide	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Gold Oxide	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Platinum Oxide	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Palladium Oxide	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Nickel Oxide	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Cobalt Oxide	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
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Am. Tin Oxide	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Am. Silver Oxide	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
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